The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SPRING.

Welcome! sweet cheering Spring—once again
We hail thee with gladness sincere;
Not a vestige of Winter's stern reign,
Over the landscape is seen to appear.

All nature looks lovely, serene;
The meadows with verdure look gay;
The woodlands are waving in green,
And sweet bloom the flowers of May.

Now steals the soft, meand'ring streams,
Along by the mountain's green side;
While gently the sun's fervid beam,
Sparkles o'er the rippling tide.

Rich odours our bosoms inhale;
What beauties thy season supply;
The wood-lark is heard in the vale,
And swift bears her wings to the sky.

And hark! thro' the green forest shade,
The robin its mellow throat swells,
As sweetly is heard in the glade,
The wild shepherd's pipe from the hills.

Vernal music from each pending bough,
Gently dwell on the list'ning ear;
For each fleeting number now
Hails joyfully the spring of the year.

With what animated delight,
They flourish the neighbouring grove;
Their harmony our feelings invite,
To join in the anthem of love.

And see from the mose-dappled vat,
The gay, rosy milk-maid appear,
Contented she smiles at her lot,
Nor envy's the wealthy and fair.

Unadorn'd by the follies of youth,
Her aspect is lovely and mild;
She's the emblem of virtue and truth,
And modesty—simplicity's child.

Health blossoms on her beauteous cheek;
Her features with happiness glow;
Her movement and grace they bespeak
That sorrow ne'er mantled her brow.

Light o'er the emerald turf,
Her cheerful toes fleetingly bend;
The lowly and humble her birth,
Yet her hopes on no more rosy depend.

Then, where peace and contentment be given,
Tho' a mortal be ever so poor,
Any delightful effulgent at heaven,
No grandeur nor wealth can procure.

And now, in the Spring of our youth,
Should wisdom our bosoms advise,
And warn from the mouth of truth,
Where ours only happiness lies.

And those moments we live to enjoy,
Should we cherish in virtue and love;
Given religion our thoughts should employ,
To fit us for mansions above.

For tho' in the spring-time of life,
We flourish in vigor and bloom,
Yet soon the cold weaver of death,
Shall bid us descend to the tomb.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On reading the lines of the Brandywine Bard.

Valley of Death! you dread the sound,
And shrink, we at the thought profound;
'Tis true within thy deep heart,
Must every feeling sink at last,
Still must the trembling bosom shrink,
Tottering on thy uncertain brink,
And dread to hear the mandate given,
That bids us mind the will of heaven;
Yet sweet must be Life's fleeting breath,
Smooth if sweetly tun the brow of death,
If peace but bid our spirits rise,
To hail those portals in the skies.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO HENRY.

Farewell! farewell! my pen must say,
And yet 'tis cruel thus to part;
Whilst thou art borne far, far away,
Thou leav'st behind an aching heart;
Yet, Henry, when you ride the sea,
Say, wilt thou, wilt thou, think on me?

And when you reach a distant shore,
If others should thy friendship share,
If thou should'st think on me no more,
Nor cast behind one thought, one care,
'Twould agonize this soul to be,
So soon forgotten thus by thee

And when remote from youth's gay scenes,
When friends from thee the ocean severs,
Wilt thou indulge in fancy's dreams,
Of former days, and former pleasures?
Oh! if thou dost, then think on me,
Of one who will remember thee.

EDA.

April 27, 1824.

LINES.

We have been deeply taught to feel,
That all life's fondest hopes are vain;
That death will fix its silent seal,
On all our hearts would here retain.

We have been taught—and 'tis a truth,
That almost tears life's roots away,
That worth, affection, love and truth
Are but the beings of decay.

Yes, we have seen the fairest flowers
That love and hope could ever cherish,
Sinking beneath death's pallid show'rs,
And more than this—beheld them perish.

Are such afflictions sent from heaven,
And in love folly's vortex whirl'd;
Shall they in vain be given,
And we sink back into the world?

Oh, may our souls be rightly taught
To trust in Harriet's "Great Supreme,"
And seek the peace that Mary sought,
When she resign'd life's worthless theme.

So may we bear the awful gloom,
That else might sink us in despair,
And from the shadows of the tomb,
Look up to worlds more bright and fair.

TO ———.

I need not say thy welcome line
Was worthy of a heart like thine,
Yet, for thy kindly soothing lays,
Accept my grateful thanks and praise;
Nay, well I know thou dost not seek,
The feeble tribute I would speak;
But, still my heart would fain reveal,
The thanks it doth sincerely feel;

I go—and oh, the world is such,
I need a friendly guidance much,
For youth to buffet all the earth,
That steals around his weary path;
To stem the world's opposing tide,
Both much require a friendly guide;
And more do they require the aid,
Who have too much to fancy sway'd.

Altho' 'tis balsam to the breast,
Where sadness may be made a guest,
To think, to feel, that memory may
Be oft around its distant way;
I must not think my absent lot,
Can never be by thee forgot;
For I have not deserved to meet
From thee a sympathy so sweet.

Tho' all my hopes on earth be riven,
I fain would hope to lean on heaven!
Oh, then—altho' I may not ask,
From thee an undeserved task;
Yet when thy prayers would seek a friend,
When all thy thoughts to Heaven ascend,
A—— when on thy bended knee,
Oh, wilt thou then remember me.

THE EYE.—A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent; a kind eye makes contradiction an assent; an enraged eye makes beauty deformed.—The eye speaks a language, in which there can be no deceit, nor can a skilful observer be imposed upon by looks even among politicians and courtiers.

THE MORALIST.

"Practice self-denial. Be ever ready to make the greatest sacrifices for the good of others; and be assured you will not ultimately be losers by your generosity.—Drink deep into the spirit of Christ, and follow his great example. He voluntarily and cheerfully made greater sacrifices for the benefit of mankind than it is possible for any of his followers to pretend to, and his reward was proportionably great. He was exalted far above all other men by his miraculous gifts; he was annointed with the holy spirit and with power; the spirit was communicated to him without limitation; and he exercised at pleasure those miraculous powers which were given him for the confirmation of his mission: and in this sphere, like that Almighty Being himself, whose delegate and ambassador he was, he spontaneously controulled the laws, and changed the course, of nature. Nevertheless, so admirably was his mind enlightened, and his heart disciplined to his situation and office, that he never presumed to arrogate these mighty powers, this similitude to the Almighty, as his own natural right, as the acquisition of his own wisdom and strength, for the possession of which he was indebted to none, in the exercise of which he was controullable by none, and for the use of which he was amenable to none. Far otherwise. He knew that he possessed these mighty powers as a trust for which he was accountable, and in the use of which he had been fully instructed: and therefore he strictly confined the exercise of them to the purposes for which they were communicated. He never exhibited them for the purpose of display; he seldom used them for his own personal benefit; he acted in the concerns of life as though he possessed them not. He declined the applause which the gratitude of the happy subjects of his beneficent miracles, and the admiration of surrounding multitudes would have accumulated upon his head. Resembling the Almighty in the powers which he possessed, in external appearance, he assimilated himself to a servant. For the good of mankind he submitted to the labours, and bore the indignities of a slave. Thus, notwithstanding the dignity of his character, and the greatness of his power, he could not, in appearance, be distinguished from other men. And being, as to his external state and condition, like a person of the meanest rank in life, destitute even of necessaries, when it was in his power to have commanded all the pomp and luxury which opulence could supply, he carried his self-denial still further; and in obedience to the will of God, who had given him a commission to redeem mankind from idolatry and vice, he submitted to greater indignities still. And though no human power could have wrested his life from him, though legions of angels, in obedience to his summons, would have instantaneously appeared in his defence, though he could, in an instant, have struck all his adversaries to the ground, and though he felt and trembled at the horrors of his approaching sufferings, yet, because the purpose of his mission required it, and his heavenly Father directed it, he, without hesitation, submitted to a death which it was in his power to have avoided; and that, a kind of death the most painful and ignominious, being nailed to and suspended upon a cross. These were the sacrifices which Jesus made, and the sufferings which he voluntarily underwent for the good of mankind."

THE PARTING.

From "Recollections of an Eventful Life." By a Soldier.

[*A recent British Publication.*]

We had been about three months in the Island of Jersey, when the order came for our embarkation for Portugal; but only six women to every hundred men were allowed to accompany us.—As there were, however, a great many more than that number, it was ordered that they should draw lots, to see who should remain. The women of the company to which I belonged, were assembled in the pay-sergeant's room for that purpose. The men of the company had gathered around them to see the result, with various degrees of interest depicted in their countenances. The proportionate number of tickets were made, with "to go," or "not to go," written on them. They were then placed in a hat, and the women were called by their seniority to draw their tickets.—I looked around me before they began. It was an interesting scene. The sergeant stood in the middle with the hat in his hand; the woman around him with their hearts palpitating, and anxiety and suspense in every countenance. Here and there you would see the head of a married man pushed forward from amongst the crowd, in the attitude of intense anxiety and attention.

The first woman called was the sergeant's wife; she drew "not to go." It seemed to give little concern to any one but herself and her husband. The next, was a corporal's wife—she drew "to go." This was received by all with nearly as much apathy as the first. She was little beloved either.

The next was an old hand, a most outrageous virago, who thought nothing of giving her husband a knock down when he offended her, and who used to make great disturbance about the fire in the cooking way. Every one uttered their wishes audibly that she would lose; and her husband, if we could judge from his countenance, seemed to wish so too. She boldly plunged her hand into the hat and drew out a ticket; on opening it, she held it up triumphantly, and displayed "to go." "Old Meg will go yet," said she, "and live to scald more of you about the fireside." A general murmur of disappointment ran through the whole. "She has the devil's luck and her own," said one of them.

The next in turn was the wife of a young man who was much respected in the company for his steadiness and good behaviour. She was remarkable for her affection for her husband, and beloved by the whole company for her modest and obliging disposition. She advanced with a palpitating heart and trembling hand to decide on (what was to her I believe,) her future happiness or misery. Every one prayed for her success. Trembling between fear and hope, she drew out one of the tickets, and attempted to open it; but her hand shook so, she could not do it. She handed it to one of the men to open. When he opened it, his countenance fell, and he hesitated to say what it was. She cried out to him, in a tone of agony, "tell, for God's sake, what it is!" "Not to go," said he, in a compassionate tone of voice. "Oh God, help me! Oh Sandy!" she exclaimed, and sunk lifeless in the arms of her husband, who had sprang forward to her assistance, and in whose face was now depicted every variety of wretchedness. The drawing was interrupted, and she was carried by her husband to his birth, where he hung over her in frantic agony. By the assistance of those around her, she was soon recovered from her swoon, but she awoke only to a sense of her misery. The first thing she did was to look round for her husband; when she perceived him, she seized his hand and held it, as if she was afraid that he was going to leave her. "Oh Sandy, you'll not leave me and your poor babie, will you?" The poor fellow looked in her face with a look of agony and despair.

The scene drew tears from every eye in the room, with the exception of the termagant whom I have already mentioned, who said, "What are ye a' makin such a wark about? Let the babe get her greet out! I suppose she thinks there's nacbody ever parted with the men but her, wi' her faintin' and her airs, and her wark!"

The drawing was again commenced, and various were the expressions of feelings evinced by those concerned. The Irish women in particular were loud in their grief. It always appeared to me that the Irish either feel more acutely than the Scotch or English, or they have less restraint on themselves in expressing it. The barrack, through the rest of that day, was one continued scene of lamentation.

We were to march the next morning early.—Most of the single men were away drinking. I slept in the birth above Sandy and his wife.—They never went to bed, but sat the whole night in their birth, with their only child between them, alternately embracing their child and each other, and lamenting their cruel fortune. I never witnessed in my life such a heart-rending scene.—The poor fellow tried to assume some firmness, but in vain: some feeling expression from her would throw him off his guard, and at last his grief became quite uncontrolable.

When the first bugle sounded, he got up and prepared his things. Here a new source of grief sprung up. In laying aside the articles which he intended to leave, and which they had used together, the idea seemed fixed in his mind that they would never use them in that way again, and as she put them aside, she watered them with her tears. Her tea pot, her cups, and every thing that they used in common, all had their apostrophe of sorrow. He tried to persuade her to remain in the barracks, as we had six miles to travel to the place of embarkation: but she said she would take the last minute in his company that she could.

The regiment fell in, and marched off, amid the waiting of those who, having two or three children, could not accompany us to the place of embarkation. Many of the men had got so much intoxicated, that they were scarcely able to work. The commanding officer was so displeased at their conduct, that, in coming through St. Helier's, he would not allow the band to play.

When we arrived at the place where we were to embark, most distressing scenes took place, in the men parting with their wives. Some of them, indeed, it did not appear to affect much; others had got themselves nearly tipsy; but most of them seemed to feel it acutely.

When Sandy's wife came to take her last farewell, she lost all government of her grief. She clung to him with a despairing hold. "Oh! dinna, dinna, leave me," she cried. The vessel was hauling out. One of the sergeants came to tell her that she would have to go ashore. "Oh! they'll never be so hard-hearted as to part us!" said she; and running aft to the quarter deck, where the commanding officer was standing, she sunk down on her knees with her child in her arms.—"Oh! will you not let me gang wi' my husband? Will you tear him from his wife and his ween?—He has nae frien's but us—nor we ony but him—and, Oh! will you mase us a frien'less? See my wee babie bledin' for us!"

The officer felt a painful struggle between his duty and his feeling; the tears came into his eyes. She eagerly caught at this as favourable to her cause. "Oh! aye, I see you have a feeling heart—you'll let me gang wi' him! You have nae wife: but if you had, I am sure you wad think it unco' hard to be torn frae her this way—and this wee darling." "My good woman," said the officer, I feel for you much, but my orders are peremptory, that no more than six women to each hundred men go with their husbands. You have had your chance as well as the other women; and although it is hard enough on you to be separated from your husband, yet, there are many more in the same predicament, and it is totally out of my power to help it." "Well, well," said she, rising from her knees, and straining her infant to her breast, "it's a owre wi' us, my puir babie!—This leaves us frien'less on the wide world."—"God will be your friend," said I, as I took the child from her until she should get into the boat. Sandy had stood like a person bewildered all this time, without saying a word. "Farewell, then, a last farewell, then!" said she to him. "Where's my babie?" she cried. I handed him to her—"Give him a last kiss, Sandy." He pressed the infant to his bosom in silent agony. "Now a's owre! Farewell, Sandy! We'll may be meet in heaven; and she stepped into the boat with a wild despairing look. The vessel was now turning the pier, and she was almost out of our sight in an instant; but as we got the last glimpse of her, she uttered a shriek, the knell of a broken heart, which rings in my ears at this moment. Sandy rushed down below, and threw himself into one of the births in a state of feeling which defies description. Poor fellow! his wife's forebodings were too true! He was amongst the first that were killed in Portugal. What became of her I have never been able to learn.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The publisher of the "Fugitive Poems" deems it incumbent upon him to state briefly, for the satisfaction of his friends, the cause which induced a preference for the design prefixed to the title-page of his little work.

The notice taken, some time since, in several of the public prints, respecting his ruin, was productive of considerable curiosity, and no little degree of interest, at the time, although subsequent disclosures on the subject have tended to allay that curiosity. This was in part effected by the circumstance of its having been mentioned in a will made by one of the first settlers of the Island, from which it is wisely inferred, that it of course could not have previously existed. Further proof is supposed to be found of its modern origin, and its character designated, by the title given to it in the aforesaid will, a mode of reasoning equally conclusive and irresistible, and by which, in process of time, it in all probability may be converted into a monastery, bastile, or assume any other extraordinary character, by which some future will-writer, may choose to designate it.

Whatever information some may pretend to on the subject, it is still a matter of interest to the curious; and, considering the mystery which appears to hang over its origin, and the entire absence of information, either traditional or otherwise, among the inhabitants in its vicinity, many of whose ages approximate to a century, the antiquarian and poet, in the language of a distinguished literary gentleman, are free to fling around it the wildest charms of fiction and imagination, and to array it in the fairy garb of romance.

This building, of which a pretty correct delineation is prefixed to the collection of poems now published, is of the rotunda form, supported by eight pillars, terminating in arches, the whole built of stone, firmly connected by a singularly hard cement, to which time but appears to give additional firmness. It is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, in the immediate vicinity of the ocean, of which, and the surrounding country, it has a wide and delightful prospect.

The history of its origin, and the use for which it was originally intended, is wrapped in a mystery, which, it is now probable, will never be removed. At any rate, whatever origin some, pretending to more wisdom than their neighbours, may assign it, of which many with decidedly superior means of information have professed themselves ignorant, it certainly is a subject of speculation to the curious, and as such the publisher has felt himself justified in thus presenting it to his friends.

These circumstances, however, it has not been anticipated would recommend the subject of the engraving to all; and while it is presumed to possess but little interest to the public generally, the publisher acknowledges that a partiality for the land of his nativity, and the desire natural in the bosom of an exile from his home, of possessing some representation of a local object, familiar to his youthful recollections, has principally influenced his views, and may possibly have betrayed him into an error, in presuming too much on the liberality of those who have honoured him with an attention as flattering as it certainly has been unexpected.

The following little effusion was presented to the writer by a friend. Although not intended by the fair authoress for the public eye, it is here subjoined as an appropriate conclusion to this article:

The sun had left our northern zone,
To light another hemisphere,
Yet golden clouds still mark'd his throne,
Plac'd on the horizon's azure pier;
Slowly the lingering radiance sped,
Along the verge of earth and sky,
'Till every fading tint had fled,
Like hope's gay visions flitting by;
When lo! above the eastern steep,
A soften'd radiance mildly rose,
And danc'd along the impurpled deep,
Hush'd in the even's calm repose;
While gazing on each mingling hue,
Shed o'er the landscape's verdant breast,
A lonely ruin met my view,
Clad in time's hoary moss-grown vest;
The moon shed o'er the ancient pile
A doubtful light—a silvery gleam,
And fancy fondly form'd the while,
New beauties in her witching beam;
I felt as if some magic spell,
Had bound my soul in silent trance;
I thought of tales which poets tell—
The fairy dreams of old romance;
I could have mus'd the night away,
Thus forming visions fair the while,
But, ah! I thought the coming day,
Might see me leave my native isle;
But years may pass, and time may steal
The hope that gilds youth's fleeting hour,
Yet long shall memory reveal
The semblance of the "ruin'd tow'r."

From the Manchester (Eng.) Iris.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

We extract the following characteristic scene from a work just published, entitled *Sir Andrew Wylie, of that Ilk.* It describes the progress of a shrewd Scotchman, from humble life to political distinction. The writer of the book was evidently acquainted with the peculiar habits of his late Majesty; and if his well-known condescension and familiarity be somewhat exaggerated, we may forgive this attempt to produce an effect, when we see the author's anxiety to render justice to the goodness of heart, the benevolence, and the patriotism of that exemplary Monarch.

By sunrise on the Sunday morning, Wylie was brushing the early dew in the Little Park, to taste the freshness of the morning gale, or as he himself better expressed it, to take a snuff of caller air on the brow of the hill. But healthful exercise was not his only reason for being so soon abroad: it occurred to him in the watches of the night, that as his Majesty was an early riser, the household too would of course be stirring with the cock; and that some of them might be more readily met with at that time than later in the morning. Accordingly he kept a sharp look out on all sides as he strolled through the Park, but he saw only a solitary laundress with a basket of linen on her head, going to the town, and three or four lumpish country boys that came whistling along the foot-path from Datchet, in their clod shoes, with white cotton stockings, and the knees of their new velveteen breeches shown in front beneath clean smock frocks; the tails of which, behind, were tucked up to show their Sunday coats.

Somewhat disappointed, but thinking he was still too early for the inmates of a palace, he prolonged his walk towards the meadows; and in stepping over a stile, he saw, close before him, a stout and tall elderly man, in a plain blue coat, with scarlet cuffs and collar, which at first he took for a livery. There was something, however, in the air of the wearer, which convinced him that he could not be a servant; and an ivory headed cane, circled with gold, which he carried in a sort of negligent poking manner, led him to conclude that he was either an old officer, or one of the Poor Knights of Windsor; for he had added to his learning, in the course of the preceding evening, a knowledge of the existence of this appendage to the noble Order of the Garter.—"This," said the embryo courtier to himself, "is just the very thing that I hae been seeking. I'll make up to this decent carl; for nae doubt he's well acquaint with a' about the King," and he stepped alertly forward. But before he had advanced many paces, the old gentleman turned around and seeing a stranger, stopped; and looking at him for two or three minutes, said to himself, loud enough, however, to be heard, "Strange man—don't know him—don't know him;" and then he paused till our hero had come up.

"Gude-day, sir," said Wylie as he approached; "ye're early a-fit on the Sabbath morning; but I'm thinking his Majesty, honest man, sets you a' here an example of sobriety and early rising."

"Scotchman, eh," said the old gentleman; "fine morning, fine morning, sir—weather warmer here than with you! What part of Scotland do you come from? How do you like Windsor?—Come to see the King, eh?" and loudly he made the echoes ring with his laughter.

The senator was a little at a loss which question to answer first; but delighted with the hearty freedom of that salutation, jocularly said "It's no easy to answer so many questions all at once; but if ye'll no object to the method, I would say that ye guess right, sir, and that I come from the shire of Ayr."

"Ah, shire of Ayr!—a fine country that—good farming there—no smuggling now among you, eh? No excisemen-shooting Lords now? Bad game, bad game. Poor Lord Eglinton had a true taste for agriculture; the county, I have heard, owes him much.—Still improving, improving?—Nothing like it—The war needs men—Corn is our dragon's teeth—Potatoes do as well in Ireland, eh?"

The humour of this sally tickled our hero as well as the author of it, and they both laughed themselves into greater intimacy.

"Well; but, sir," said Andrew, "as I'm only a stranger here, I would like to ask you a question or two about the King, just as to what sort of a man he really is; for we can place no sort of dependence on newspapers or history books, in matters anent to rulers and men of government."

"What! like Sir Robert Walpole—not believe history?—Scotchmen very cautious." But the old gentleman added, in a graver accent, "The King is not so good as some say to him he is: nor is he so bad as others say of him. But I know that he has conscientiously endeavoured to do his duty, and the best man can do no more, be their trusts high or low."

"That, I believe, we a' in general think; even the blackneds never dispute his honesty, though they undervalue his talents. But what I wish to know and understand, is no wi' regard to his kingly faculties, but as to his familiar ways and behaviour—the things in which he is like the generality of the world?"

"Ha!" said the stranger, briskly relapsing into his wonted freedom, "very particular, very particular indeed. What reason, friend, have you to be so particular?—Must have some?—People never so without reason."

"Surely, Sir, it's a very natural curiosity for a subject to inquire what sort of a man the Sovereign is, whom he has sworn to honour and obey, and to bear true allegiance with hand and heart."

"True, true, true," exclaimed the old gentleman—"Just remark—Come on business to England?—What business?"

"My chief business, in truth, sir, at present here, is to see and learn something about the King, I have no other turn in hand at this time."

"Turn, turn," cried the stranger perplexed—"What turn?—Would place the King on your lathe, eh?"

Our hero did not well know what to make of his quick and versatile companion; and while the old gentleman was laughing at the jocular turn he had himself given to the Scotticism, he said, "I'm thinking, friend, ye're commanded no to speak with strangers anent his Majesty's conduct, for ye blink the question, as they say in Parliament."

"Parliament!—Been there?—How do you like it?—Much cry, and little wool among them, eh?"

"Ye say Gude's truth, sir; and I wish they would make their speeches as short and pithy as the King's. I'm told his Majesty has a very gracious and pleasant delivery," replied our hero, pawkily; and the stranger, not heeding his drift, said, with simplicity,—

"It was so thought when he was young; but he is now an old man, and not what I have known him."

"I suppose," replied our hero, "that you have been long in his service?"

"Yes, I am one of his oldest servants—Ever since I could help myself," was the answer, with a sly smile, "I may say I have been his servant."

"And I dinna doubt," replied the senator, "that you have had an easy post."

"I have certainly obeyed his will," cried the stranger, in a lively laughing tone; but changing into a graver, he added, "But what may be my reward, at least in this world, it is for you and others to judge."

"I'm mista'en, then, if it shouldna be liberal," replied Andrew; "for ye seem a man of discretion: and doubtless, merit the post ye have so long possessed. May be some day in Parliament I may call this conversation to mind, for your behoof. The King canna gang far wrang sae lang as he keeps counsel with such douce and prudent-like men, even though ye hae a bit flight of fancy. What's your name?"

The old gentleman looked sharply; but in a moment his countenance resumed its wonted open cheerfulness, and he said, "So you are in Parliament, eh? I have a seat there too—Don't often go, however,—Perhaps may see you there—Good bye—good bye."

"Ye'll excuse my freedom, sir," said Andrew, somewhat rebuked by the air and manner in which his new acquaintance separated from him; "but if you are not better engaged, I would be glad if we could breakfast together.'

"Can't can't," replied the old gentleman, shortly, as he walked away; but turning half round after he had walked two or three paces, he added, "Obliged to breakfast with the King—he won't without me;" and a loud and mirthful laugh gave notice to all the surrounding echoes that a light and pleased spirit claimed their blithest responses.

'There was not much in this conversation that satisfied our hero; who perceived that it was no easy matter to gain the sort of knowledge which he had come on purpose to procure; and in the irksome humour which this reflection produced, he consumed the morning, loitering in the Park and about the Castle, till his usual breakfast hour, when he returned to the inn.

'During breakfast in the coffee-room, Andrew learned from some of the other strangers, who were similarly employed, that the best opportunity of seeing the Royal Family was when they went and came from church; for it was not always certain that they would walk on the Terrace in the evening.

"But," said he, "how am I to know the King? for I dinna suppose that his arms are like tea

wild beasts, the lion and the unicorn. However, I'll avail myself of your counselling, and tak my stand as ye advise, at the Royal entrance to St. George's Chapel."

Accordingly, at the proper time he was at the place; but the moment that the carriage with their Majesties drew up, he saw the old gentleman whom he had met in the Park alone with the Queen. His heart sank within him at the sight, and he fled abashed and confounded; for he discovered that it was the King himself, and he shrunk with alarm at the liberties he had taken.

The terrors of this idea, however, abated as he returned to London; and when he recalled to recollection all that had passed, he was satisfied his Majesty was not likely to be displeased with him. By the time he reached home, he could, indeed, scarcely refrain from smiling at the adventure, when he thought how completely he had succeeded in the object of his excursion, at the very time when he was despairing of any success.'

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There cannot, perhaps, be scarcely imagined a more truly gratifying treat to the citizen who has been long pent up among brick walls, crowded and noisy streets, and a close attention to the regular and fatiguing routine of business, than an excursion into the country. Such an agreeable and sudden transition, from the noise and bustle of the public mart, to the calm, silent and tranquil scenes of nature—a walk in the green fields before sunrise; the magnificent spectacle of the full sun, rising in all its glory over the distant landscape, bringing to new light its variegated scenes; the distant hills; the woodlands, dripping with myriads of pearly dew-drops; the deep smooth stream, winding its chrystal course along the valley, reflecting in silence the bright flowers and foliage that adorn its banks, and all the rich assemblage of the cultivated meadows and fields, where the sharp plough has just began to turn up the heavy sod, or where the young and tender blade is seen shooting up into a new existence; the thrilling notes of nature's little choristers, tuning their early songs; the majestic oak, and the towering elm, spreading their verdant limbs towards the clear blue sky, which hangs its azure curtain over all the splendid array, in calm, immense, and beautiful grandeur, filling the soul with a pure and holy tranquility, such as all the united effects of art is wholly unable to accomplish. In such scenes, and at such times, as these, the mind forgets all its wild and perplexing thoughts; the heart that has been pressed down with the cares and afflictions of life, for once loses its sorrows in the balm of forgetfulness, settles down into a calm and quiet existence, and, absorbed in grateful contemplation, acquires a new strength, and learns to pray and confide in the goodness of that Omnipotent Being whose hand has furnished out so beautiful a creation.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Gentlemen,—So far from emerging from a state of determined harmony into the battling element of a religious controversy, that I merely step between two opposites for a friendly (and I hope salutary) purpose. A writer in your last Saturday paper, under the signature of BEREE, (no doubt a member of the Berean Society,) has, in a preliminary or introductory discourse to the doctrine of Unitarianism, expressed his satisfaction of your determination to suppress all religious controversy from the columns of your paper; and as an instance of his good intentions to adhere strictly to your public expressed determination, immediately attacks the opinions of C. B. in a manner that carves out a wide field for controversy, and opens a series of opinions from his budget of *Scriptural facts*, to call forth the arguments of C. B. or any other who *dare* oppose him; and he has taken his position on a pivot that turns alike with the opinions of men. As I deem religious controversy a moral evil, inasmuch as a too frequent use of the *Deity's* name lessens that awe and veneration which is naturally attached to it, it will not be understood that I intend to give cause, or commence any subject which would have a tendency to call forth an answer from Bereus. On the contrary, I merely intend to palliate the errors of man, and endeavour to suppress, with you, Messrs. Editors, a growing evil, arising from educated prejudices, and ending in misery; and I must exclaim, with the learned and wise *Addison*, (and as I am fully impressed with the truth and sublimity attached to any thing originating from and belonging to God) that I deem it a lesson which ought to be engraved on the tablets of every man's heart. He says,

"I cannot speak thy name, oh!——God!——Without a solemn pause——."

My reasons for troubling you, Messrs. Editors, is this—Your paper has been, and is, freely and impartially, devoted to all useful and necessary discussions. Disputants have had free access and redress, on every subject save religion—that you have religiously, in a manner, suppressed; but occasionally a gleam of Unitarianism has burst upon the sight, and thrown a dark shade o'er the claims of Jesus, which oftentimes, Messrs. Editors, required a spark of truth from the flame of true religion, to crush and eradicate from the surface of virtue. But, so strictly have your readers followed the example set, they never infringed on your judicious and moral arrangement.

But, when a writer on the opposite question utters his sentiments merely for the edification of himself and readers, and not for discussion, how soon he is attacked and driven from the field, by the fulsome language of unbelievers, as profane as it is erroneous. I do not attach to you, Messrs. Editors, the least partiality, although your opinions may, and perhaps do, coincide with Bereus—on the contrary, I do say, you have acted impartially, and remained neutral. However adverse to your sentiments my language may be, your duty, as Editors, require an equitable display of justice. This, I am confident, is an adherent quality, which has been manifested heretofore by you; and I beg leave to repeat, solemnly, seriously and candidly, and I hope religiously, that a too frequent repetition of the Holy names amalgamated in the Immaculate Godhead, is not only sinful, but tends to lessen the awe and veneration naturally attached to them; and in this I am supported by the most learned writers, both ancient and modern.

Bereus, fully aware that satisfaction is not to be obtained through the medium of your paper, respectfully invites C. B. to enter the lists with him, in a paper devoted to religious wars, called The Christian; and we must here beg leave to ask Bereus for what purpose? We answer—To canvass o'er and o'er, times, that if spoken properly, would never be uttered but with a solemnity and awe which the divine attributes of the co-eternal Godhead requires. And I do hope, and join with you, Messrs. Editors, hand in hand, in your laudable purpose of keeping your columns as they have been, free from a useless and certainly sinful purpose—having a tendency to bring forward causes which ultimately will end in a manner no wise calculated to render the subject either useful or interesting. Let Bereus talk at his meeting, and write for the *Christian* with the sentiments of one, is the request of W. E.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,—I have often been surprised, when in company with young ladies, at the great scarcity of *beaux*, and have frequently been asked, "to what do you attribute it?" This is a question not so easily answered—for various are the engagements of young men of an evening. Some are confined in stores—others are endeavouring to obtain an increase of knowledge by the study of the languages—others have a desire to visit the theatre—others prefer the numerous haunts of vice and immorality, which abound in our city, to the society of ladies! How much better would it be for those who are ruining their constitutions, by a continual round of dissipation, to spend their evenings in the company of *respectable* women, for woman (it is said) is the chief source of man's happiness. I have often heard it said, and I believe there is some truth in the assertion, that without the society of virtuous and respectable females, a young man is good for nothing. Many young men of my acquaintance prefer one another's company to that of ladies—and why? Is their conversation more instructive? No. Is their company more agreeable? Yes—in one sense of the word it is. But one reason is, that young men who are not in the habit of visiting respectable female company, feel a hesitation on going into it—they are obliged to be more reserved in their manners—more cautious in their conversation, and more guarded in their whole conduct. I would not, for myself, Messrs. Editors, be deprived of the pleasure of young ladies company for an evening, for all the amusements our city is enabled to afford me. Is there any thing so delightful after the fatigues of the day, as to go out and enjoy the pleasures of female conversation. It is only by entering into respectable female company, that politeness is to be obtained; and whatever may have been your intentions upon entering a room full of company, you will find that some little of your original rusticity has been worn off, and a slight polish visible on your countenance. POLYCARPUS.

SCRAPS

From late European papers.

The extraordinary clock, in the possession of Mr. Burt, in Nottingham, invented by a native of Exeter, upwards of a hundred years since, performed its exclusive movement on the 29th February, being leap year. The mechanism must be curious indeed, when we consider the principal wheel revolves but once in four years, and requires to be regulated once only in a century.

A short time ago, one of the wool combers employed at Hockley Mill, being found playing at cards at a public house, was seized by his brother shop-mates, forced into a basket, and carried round the neighborhood; and at each public house which the procession passed, he was fined one shilling to drink. When he had been borne about in this manner for the course of half an hour, he was conveyed to his work-shop, and there set down. To all this he submitted with a tolerably good grace, it being an old custom.

General Arnold—In the "Extraordinary Red Book" we find that Edward Shippen Arnold, James Robertson Arnold, George Arnold, and Sophia Matilda Arnold, receive pensions of 400*l.* sterling, paid by sign manuel of the King of Great Britain at the Treasury. The following note is subjoined:

"N. B. These are the children of the notorious American General"

Another son, John Arnold, is a Brigadier General on the Bengal Establishment in India. Edward S. Arnold has also served as an officer on the same establishment.

It is announced, in a communication from Rome, dated the 25th March, that on the approaching Ascension-day, the Holy Father will cause proclamation to be made of the "Holy Year," and on Christmas-eve the great door of the Vatican Basilika will be opened. Consequently during the whole of the ensuing year (1825) no public spectacles of any sort will be permitted to take place in any part of the Papal dominions. When the period arrives it will have been 50 years since the last "Holy Year," viz. the year A. D. 1775, which was proclaimed under the pontificate of Pope Pius the Sixth.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS,

FOR APRIL.

EVENING DRESS.—An Amaranthine coloured dress of gros de Naples, with three ornaments at the border, set on in the nature of flounces forming separate leaves, depending, and divided by rouleaux of satin, the upper one surmounted by three tucks. The bust is made in the Gallic Greek style, and the sleeves short and full; they are headed by foliage trimming to correspond with that on the skirt; a narrower lace tucker stands up round the bust, in the Henrietta Maria style.—The head dress consists of a turban of the Pactolus gauze, ornamented with full blown Amaranths, and a large plumage of white feathers.

DINNER DRESS.—Dress of emerald green gros de Naples; corsage plain, and bordered at the top with a satin band of the same colour, and a narrow tucker of tulle; the sleeve is very short and full, and composed of crepelisse; the fulness regulated by pyramidal bands of gros de Naples, and finished in a double satin band round the arm.—A very novel kind of flounce ornaments the bottom of the shirt, which is cut nearly a quarter of a yard up, and a fullness of crepelisse introduced, and formed into a regular row of demi bells, the lower part kept extended by two satin pipings, and the top of each surmounted with a double satin circlet and a tubulet of satin leaves appliquee. Pichu of crepelisse, edged with satin piping, and trimmed all round with narrow blond, confined at the shoulders with corded leaves, and arranged in front to form a stomacher, the points coming below the ceinture, which is also edged with satin and blond, and unites behind in a leaf rosette with the corner of the fichu.

Town of Algiers.—The following account of Algiers by a gentleman recently returned from that place, will at this moment be read with interest.—"The town itself is little more than half-a-mile square, the inhabitants about 120,000; it is surrounded by fortifications, a-la-Vauban. The square so covered is not equal to a mile; the face of the wall fronting the sea is equal to three quarters of a mile, the sides projecting to the country, are the same, but the face towards the country for about half-a-mile has at each of the four corners a circular bastion projecting far enough to command the faces of small square batteries issuing from the curtain. The town is built along the sinuous part of the bay, or casual indenting of the coast, not running deep enough into the land to afford shelter. The shore is flat, and the water too shallow to serve for anchorage. The port is in the centre of the wall towards the sea, and is altogether artificial; an immensely strong wall is thrown out about five hundred yards, and at two hundred yards further eastward is a mole one hundred yards long, the wall of which is the thickest in that part of the work; this bending inwards by two angles towards the mole, leaves an entrance of 150 yards to an irregular shaped basin, enclosing an area of only ten acres. The walls of this basin are of most massive construction, and the extensive fortifications, rising in tiers like the sides of a ship, present the most formidable aspect to an assailing enemy. They are covered with guns; and the coast, right and left of the town, has enormous batteries to protect it against a landing, and to flank and gall an attack on the front of the place by sea. There are also many advanced works of irregular construction, and a citadel in the south-east angle of the city occupying one of the corner bastions.—The coast is too shallow to admit of a landing, excepting galleys."

FROM CALCUTTA.

By the ship Bengal, captain Allen, arrived at Boston, Calcutta papers have been received to Jan. 9.

The most interesting fact obtained from the papers is, that Madras and the surrounding country is in a state of famine. It is said, that the dread of the arms of the military is not sufficient to protect the stores where rice is distributed, from depredations. Parents abandon their children and some have already died of absolute starvation. An account dated Madras, Dec. 23, says,

It is with regret that we announce the increasing distress prevalent among the natives from the scarcity of rice; in the bazars it is not to be procured, and only one Bankshall is open for its sale, consequently the rush of the people to obtain a portion of this small supply is dreadful, and the North Beach is covered with hundreds, waiting with the faint hope of being at last fortunate enough to reach its door. Many European gentlemen are seen mingled with the crowd, endeavouring to procure grain for their servants, which after having succeeded, the difficulty of carrying it away in safety is considerable, as the right of the strongest, the only law of necessity, seems universally acknowledged. Some few merchants are dealing out their stock of rice scantily and secretly during the middle of the night to avoid the scene of confusion and violence attendant on a public sale of it. Grain of the worst and oldest description is brought up with avidity, and many are reduced to subsist on grain; this even is not to be purchased except in small quantities, and at an enormous price.

A subscription, amounting to near 70,000 rupees, (of which the Governor General gave 20,000) has been made in India, to encourage the establishment of Steam Packets between Bengal and England. A premium of 50,000 rupees is to be given for the two first voyages, either by the way of the Red Sea or Cape of Good Hope—to be performed by British subjects, and not exceeding 70 days.

A subscription for the Greeks has been commenced at Calcutta, and up to the 8th of Jan. 18,764 sicca rupees had been subscribed.

It was calculated that there would be 5000 chests of Opium on hand at Canton, April 1, 1824—about one year's supply. The price Nov. 10, 1823, was from 980 to 1400.

From the New York National Advocate.

Riding on Horseback.—If you rise very early in the morning, that is, just as the sun tips the spires with its golden light, to speak poetically, you may perchance see some of our fashionable young ladies, attended by relations, friends and lovers, taking an airing on horseback; and then, at seven o'clock, if you are near the spot, you may see them alight in the rear of their houses; or, if the moon shines bright, and you are up as late as ten o'clock at night, you may likewise see a solitary lady or two, with a servant behind her, pacing up Broadway. Now, we have never been able to discover why our young ladies avail themselves of a lonesome hour to ride, and why, in partaking of this elegant exercise, they shun the gay and jocund throng.

It is a common thing, within a few miles of the city, and in the country generally, to see a young lady spring upon her horse, and canter a half a dozen miles to breakfast; or, in the cool of the afternoon, visit a neighbour a league off, take tea and pass the evening delightfully, and return slowly and agreeably home, with buoyant spirits and improved health; her frame strengthened by exercise, and her sleep sound and refreshing.

Nothing presents a more noble, gallant appearance than a lady on horseback, particularly if she rides well and riding well is the result of a few lessons and practice. The construction of a lady's saddle is such as to give great security to the person, when firmly seated; and the reins held in a strong grasp, the security is greater than a male, because no violent motion of the horse is as easily calculated to shake a lady off as a gentleman.—We would, in recommending the general practice of ladies riding on horseback, rather favour a good sized, gentle horse than a poney, which, by its diminutive appearance, injures the figure of the rider. The easiest gait is a kind of rack, or pacing, and a horse is soon broke into this shuffling, ambling gait, which ought to be preferred to a hard-trotting horse, or a horse that springs and leaps high in a gallop. There should be a distinction in styles of riding. Thus, an Amazon would prefer a tall and fiery courser, with long tail and mane; one who embraces twenty yards at a spring, and from whose fiery nostrils the smoke issues in a stream. Such a rider may "witch the world with horsemanship," but it is foreign to the easy, natural, agreeable, and genteel carriage of a lady, who rides for exercise and recreation, and not to fatigue herself for effect.

There is an improvement to be made in riding dresses. It is generally supposed by ladies that a special dress is necessary to make an appearance on horse back, and they encumber themselves with thick folds of cloth called a riding habit, which gives them a masculine air instead of a soft feminine and graceful appearance. For a long journey and exposed to all weathers such a riding habit may be necessary, but for an hour's recreation, it is hot and ungraceful. Velvet or silk spencers, black or blue, with white under dresses, laced bootees of nankin or prunelle, Leghorn hat with narrow brim and high ruff, form a neat riding dress, showy and light. The best hour to ride is between one and three if the sun is not too warm, or from six to seven in the afternoon, or later.—We trust that this graceful exercise will be more generally encouraged by the ladies, and we have every facility, good horses, good instructors and pleasant rides.

Ship News Extraordinary.—The Paterson (N. J.) Chronicle of Wednesday, announces the arrival at that place of a Canal Boat called the "Samuel Young," from Lake Champlain.

"The circumstance being known, a number of gentlemen from the village, called upon Capt. Livingston to welcome his reception. The occasion was signalized with less form than apparent heartfelt gratification to witness one of the most convincing evidences of the benefits of Canal navigation." "The Samuel Young is about 75 feet in length, 13½ feet wide, and 56 tons burthen—is schooner rigged, having both of her masts fastened in their steps, with an iron bolt through the bottom of each, and bands of the same, which can be made loose at pleasure. Her ice-boards are one on each side, but removed in passing the locks of the canal." The Newark Eagle inquires—"What would have been said of a man who should have predicted such an event, twenty or even ten years ago! Who could have dreamed half a century ago, that the time would ever arrive when a vessel could sail from the interior of New-Jersey, through the state of New-York, to Lake Champlain!—Astonishing as it appears, the time has arrived, and the distinguished individual who has been chiefly instrumental in bringing it about is now to be ungratefully proscribed, by some of the very persons, who are reaping the rewards of his honorable and successful enterprize."

A letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Cyane to his friend in this city, announces the safe arrival of our Minister, the Hon. Mr. Brown, and suite, at Cherbourg, after a very short passage of 22 days from N. York. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, a day or two after their arrival, left Cherbourg for Paris, expressing their warmest thanks for the kindness and attention shewn to them by the captain and all the other officers on board the Cyane. The expression was conveyed in a very flattering letter to the captain, to whom Mr. Brown presented, as a token of his grateful acknowledgments, a large and splendid *silver ewer*. Before parting they all partook of a handsome dinner given by the Ambassador.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival at Baltimore, of the ship Hope, Dungan, in 47 days from Buenos Ayres, we learn, that previous to the sailing of the Hope, a report had reached Buenos Ayres from an undoubted source, that the Indians made an attack on the Governor of Santa Fee, and had defeated and nearly destroyed the whole of his army. They were becoming extremely troublesome in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres, and persons owning estates 30 to 50 leagues from the city, felt extremely apprehensive they would be attacked. Some are reported to be destroyed.

Weekly Compendium.

The navigation of Lake Erie is open, and an active business has already commenced at Buffalo. The steam-boat started on her first trip for Detroit on the 29th ult. Several vessels had already arrived from the Westward, and the channel at the mouth of the harbor is more improved since last season.

The Buffalo Patriot of the 4th inst. mentions that an unusual number of emigrants had passed through that place this spring, principally for Michigan. Eight wagons, filled with families and furniture, passed through that place the week before last, bound to the west.

A full grown *Cucumber*, raised by Mr. Joseph A. Barson, has been exhibited in the Norfolk market, being a month in advance of the usual time for the maturity of that vegetable.

Spring opened at Washington.—John Randolph has shed the enormous Bear Coat in which he has, like the mummy, been encased during the whole brumal season. From this remarkable circumstance the citizens of the ten-mile square know that "the time of the singing of birds has come, and that the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

Two new lines of Packet ships have been established in New-York, one for London, and the other for Greenock. The ships connected with the lines are said to be of the first class in every point of view, and will form other links in the chain of her extended and regular intercourse with foreign nations.

Earthquake.—A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at St. Thomas on the morning of the 20th April. A vessel, loaded with coffee sunk as she was entering the harbour, supposed to be occasioned by the earthquake.

Squirrel Hunt.—At a Squirrel Hunt in Craftsbury and the neighbouring towns, (in Vermont) in which the parties were engaged for several days preceding the 20th of April, there were killed, 4,370 Squirrels, 1,135 Wood Peckers, 124 Blue Jays, 99 Pigeons, 53 Black Birds, 18 Woodchucks, 15 Crows, 10 Owls, 10 Skunks, 2 Minks, 1 Weazle, and 1 Hawk. Making a total of 6,838.

A Post Office is established at Vincintown, about five miles south east of Mountholly, New Jersey, and Morfaton Sleeper appointed Postmaster.

Mr. ALLEN, editor of the Morning Chronicle, has engaged to superintend a weekly paper, to be printed in Baltimore, by Mr. R. J. Matchett, and to be called "The Saturday Evening's Herald." This paper is to be made the repository of moral, literary, and religious essays, accompanied with the tidings of the times in a compendious form.

The U. S. schooner Shark, THOMAS H STEVENS, Esq. arrived at Charleston on the 2d inst. from a cruize of four months in the Gulf of Mexico, last from Havana and Port Rodgers, Thompson's Island, five days from the latter. Commodore Porter had been at the Island several weeks and was actively employed in making such distributions of the forces under his command, as to afford the best possible protection to our commerce.

FORTUNE TELLING.—A woman has been fined $5 and costs, after a regular trial in the Police Court at Boston, for telling fortunes.

One hundred and four vessels are now building in the province of New Brunswick.

Col. Arthur Lee, was robbed by two footpads in one of the streets of Norfolk, between 10 an. 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night last. The ruffians sprang upon him at the same instant, and threatened him with violence if he resisted.

It is an interesting and laudable fact that one fourth of the whole expenses of the City and County of Boston for 1823, was applied to the support of public schools.

Mrs. Wells, wife of the gentleman who obtained the prize for the address at the New-Orleans Theatre, is the lady who obtained the Grecian Cross, for the best poetic address, to be spoken at the opening of Chatham Garden theatre, New-York.

When the illustrious Riego, was lying in a dungeon, just before his murder, a soldier placed as a sentinel over him, one day said, "were you not in prison, I would murder you." "Were I not a prisoner," replied Riego, "you would not dare look me in the face."

A stable and ten horses were burnt on the 25th ult. belonging to the line of stages between Lexington and Paris, Ky.

A young man has been detected, at Society Hill, in South Carolina, in robbing the mail by taking off letters whilst the Postmaster was opening it. If the Postmaster observed his instructions, as we presume he did, permitting no one to be present on such occasions, this could not be true; so that the letters were probably obtained in some other way.

Captain Meads, of the schooner Eliza, arrived at Baltimore, nine days from Matanzas, informs, that Com. PORTER and family disembarked on the 1st inst. to reside at Matanzas. There had been no piracies heard of round Cuba the last four months.

At Serampore, (the seat of the Baptist Mission in Bengal) on Sunday the 14th Dec. the Sacrament of Baptism was administered to a respectable Jewess, daughter of Joseph Levi, by Fre de St. Augustino, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church at the above mentioned place. She was christened by the name of Maria.

The Legislature of Kentucky, passed at their last session an act subjecting to forfeiture all lands of residents and non-residents, if not cultivated and improved before the 1st day of August, 1825.

The dwelling house and office of Isaac N Cushman, Esq. of Hartland, (Vt.) were destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. The inhabitants escaped from the flames by leaping from the windows, without saving even their clothing.

John Wood, of Castleton, Staten Island, aged about 40 years, in a state of mental derangement, owing to a disappointment in a love affair, destroyed himself on the 4th instant, by taking a dose of arsenic.

Accident.—On the 26th ult. a Mr. Douglas, residing on the Louisville road, near Savannah, whilst handling a pistol to prove that no danger was to be apprehended from its being loaded, of which he had been warned by a friend, applied it to his side, pulled the trigger, and lodged the contents, several buck shot, in his bowels. He expired in about 15 minutes.

It is stated that there are now in flower at the Linnean Garden, New York, more than 15,000 *Tulips*, in the highest perfection, comprising above 600 of the finest varieties known in Europe.

Mr. Sheldon Clarke, of Oxford, (Con.) in addition to his former munificent donation of 5000 dollars to Yale College, has recently given 1000 dollars towards the establishment of a scholarship in the same institution.

On the 1st instant, the foundation stone of the lock on the Union Canal of Pennsylvania, at the east end of the summit level, was laid by Mr. Provost, manager, in the presence of a number of citizens. A salute of twenty-three discharges was fired on the occasion, and in the evening there was a public supper, to which about seventy gentlemen sat down.

The ship Alexander, Capt. B. Chase, of Nantucket, from Cape Horn, after a voyage of 12 months, has arrived at Holmes's Hole with three thousand one hundred barrels Sperm. Oil, which is the greatest quantity of oil ever brought into the United States at any one time by any vessel.

Murder and Suicide.—At Potsdam, New York, an Englishman, named Joseph Prince, a labourer, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then hung himself with his handkerchief affixed to a tree. The murder and suicide took place in the woods, near the village, and the bodies were not found for several days. They were both ignorant to object poverty, addicted to drunkenness, and frequently gave evidence of the want of mutual affection, without which, wedded life is misery in all its horrid forms.

NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.

William Hollins, a resident of Baltimore, has constructed the model of a Vessel, called a "Safety Ark," for which he has taken out letters patent for the United States. The object of this invention is to enable the arks, boats, &c. which descend the Susquehanna, (after passing through the present canal, at Port Deposite,) to reach Baltimore in twelve hours, a distance of 60 miles, with their entire cargoes on board, to be towed by a steam-boat.

It is said, it will also answer to convey the canal boats, in perfect safety, without transshipping at Albany, to the City of New York, and return them again to the canal, fully loaded.

Many of the citizens of Baltimore have already pronounced it to be a perfect floating canal.

The Vampyre of the Ocean.—This singular animal is now exhibiting in Boston. It is certainly a very great curiosity, of which no one is likely to form any distinct idea without seeing it. It is of nearly a triangular form, having at one of the angles two heads, about two feet apart, and an enormous mouth between them. It is more than seventeen feet in length and eighteen feet in breadth. It was taken, with the harpoon, by a body of whalemen, off Cape Henlopen.

Dr Robert Honeyman, a physician of much reputation and learning, who died on the 21st ult. in Virginia, whither he emigrated from Scotland, in 1774, has left the following bequest in his will, dated in 1821:—

"I also give and bequeath to my son, *a human rib*, which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib, (*which is of James the Fifth King of Scotland*) and transmit it carefully to his descendants."

Large Fish.—Antigua papers of the 20th ult. mention the appearance on that coast of several large fish resembling the porpoise more than the whale, which alarmed the watchmen at the Bay by their floundering and bellowing. A number of them having grounded on a shallow, they were drawn ashore in the morning, and many on them are said to have lived until late in the day, writhing and moaning in the most piteous manner—Seventy eight were caught measuring from 7 to 18 feet in length; the largest 12 feet in circumference.

News has been received at Norfolk, that Gen. Lecor made his entry into the city of Montevideo on the 2d of March, and hoisted the flag of his Imperial Majesty, Don Pedro.

The Portuguese troops, and a number of women and children, embarked, on the 8th of March, for Lisbon. Nine vessels were taken up for the occasion, among which was the brig *Gen. Harry*, Capt. Tubbs of this port.

It would appear that the Sea-Serpent, or one of his family, has been taken in the waters of the Mississippi. The following is copied from a New-Orleans paper of the 15th of March:

Yesterday there was taken within a mile of the Light House, on Lake Ponchartrain, a singular fish, not unlike that which has so generally been supposed to be a Sea Serpent. It is about 12 feet across the eyes, its fins are peculiar, and its back has a singular appearance. It may be seen at the Water Works, near the Convent.

In the case of the owners of the ship Joseph, against the Merrimack Insurance Company of Ipswich, Mass. recently tried in the state court of Massachusetts, it has been decided that Bermuda is not in the West Indies. Many witnesses were examined on this point, and numerous charts and geographical treatises were produced both by the plaintiff and the defendants. After a patient investigation, the jury gave a verdict for the defendants, by which they decided that Bermuda is not in the West Indies.

Leather for Sheathing.—The schooner Eliza, lying at one of the wharves at New-York, is now sheathing with leather, contributed by various dealers in that article, by the way of proving, satisfactorily, the use of the leather for the above purpose, as a substitute for copper, zinc, &c. A vessel lately made a voyage of 37 months, which on her departure had a side of sole leather put on her bottom, and on her return it was found to be uninjured. Leather, it appear, is not subject to decay in water, or to be eaten by worms.

The National Intelligencer has published some highly interesting State Papers of the British Government, the latest of which is in effect a Manifesto of the views entertained by the British government on the question between Spain and her late South American Colonies. The subject is of great importance, and the ground taken by the British government, however mildly occupied, is broad and firm. That government will not permit any attempt, on the part of Spain, to regulate a commerce over which she can have no rightful control, nor will it permit a foreign force to be employed by Spain to reconquer Colonies whom she has not been able to keep under her dominion.—These are the principles upon which it has been supposed the British government would act; but this is the first official assertion of them, that we have seen. A distinction, however, is yet maintained by the British government—a distinction of form, and not of substance, between the commercial and the political independence of the Southern Governments. The first of these relations being recognized, the second would seem to follow of course.

Business on the New York Grand Canal has commenced in good earnest, one hundred and twenty-two boats having arrived there during the week ending the 3d instant. One of the boats had twenty-seven cwt. of specie on board, on its way to the city of New York. Two large and elegant Canal boats were launched near Utica last week. One is named the De Witt Clinton, measures 78 feet on deck, and 14 feet beam; her dining cabin is 28 by 13 1-2 feet in the clear; is elegantly furnished and cost about 2400 dollars. The other is called the Leviathan, is 14 feet 2 inches by 80 feet; as large as the locks will safely pass.

The manager of the Chatham Garden Theatre, New York, some weeks ago offered an elegant Greek Cross set with diamonds, of the value of $100, as a prize for the best written address, adapted to the occasion of the opening of the theatre—females only being allowed to compete for it. The addresses, nearly fifty in number, were examined last week—the fair and successful candidate is not known; on opening her letter, it was found to be signed with the initials "A. M. W." with directions, should she be so fortunate as to have the prize awarded to her, to have it forward-

ed to Charles C. Churchill, Boston. This is the third prize address carried off by the Bostonians. There were two others of nearly equal merit.

Peale's Washington—The following from one of the distinguished of the survivors of our Revolutionary Worthies, is an additional proof of the fidelity of Peal's Portrait of WASHINGTON:

BALTIMORE, MAY 4, 1824.

I have visited the Museum, to see the last Picture of General Washington, by Rembrandt Peale. The features of the General were peculiar, and all the pictures, and even prints, which I have seen, in some respects resembled him; but, according to my judgment, in this picture all the features are accurately represented—the eyes, the forehead, the nose, the mouth, and general expression, so strongly designate the original, that I think it hardly possible for the Art to make a more perfect likeness. JOHN E. HOWARD.

FIRE AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIR.

We have been favored, says the Baltimore Patriot, with the following extract of a letter, dated HARPER'S FERRY, May 8, 1824.

"A dreadful calamity happened at this place this morning, before day. The Work Shop, which contains a principal part of the machinery, and in which upwards of 200 workmen were employed, was entirely consumed by fire. The building was about 150 feet long by 50 feet wide; it will be a loss to the United States of from 80 to $100,000, and to the workmen of from 10 to $20,000, in consequence of being thrown out of work. 700 finished muskets, besides immense quantities of materials were entirely destroyed.

"There happened to be but little wind stirring at the time; had it been otherwise the whole of the place must inevitably have been destroyed.—The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary."

On Tuesday last, the anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was celebrated in that city. The children of the several male schools, commenced assembling in the Park, at half past two o'clock, and at three o'clock, the procession being formed, the schools proceeded to the Circus, which was never so completely filled before.—There were at the most moderate calculation, four thousand scholars present, besides a number of ladies and gentlemen, and several resident and foreign clergymen.

Dr. Felton delivered an address to the children There are fifty-three schools, comprising upwards of four thousand scholars, under the patronage of this Society. Five new Schools were opened in the course of the last year. Many of the schools have Libraries of 100 to 4 or 500 volumes, for the use of the older scholars and of their parents.

SPANISH CLAIMS—The bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow five millions of dollars at the annual interest of four and a half per cent. to pay the claims under the treaty with Spain, passed the House of Representatives on Friday of last week. The Washington Journal states that the Bank of the United States has already offered to loan the money at the interest set down in the bill. The Commission will expire under the Treaty on the 8th of June next and should the bill meet with no further opposition, it is probable that the money will be ready even before the Claimants will be able to procure their certificates of award.

American Hemlock or Water Fennel.—Two children belonging to Winsted, Connecticut, were lately poisoned to death, by eating the root of this plant. Seven others had tasted of it, but were fortunately saved by the timely application of Physic. This plant is found in wet meadows, growing to the height of three or four feet. The root has a strong smell resembling that of the parsnip. It contains a yellow juice, which is sweet to the taste.

PIRATES.—The brig Parthian at New-York from Fernandina, reports that about the 10th ult. a piratical boat, schooner rigged, fired into a fishing boat about twenty miles to the leeward of that place, and wounded one man. It was currently reported at Fernandina that an English brig had been captured by the pirates, carried into the Isle of Pines, and all her crew murdered. A vessel belonging to Fernandina, having a priest on board, was captured by the pirates on her passage from Omos. After a detention of two days she was released, without being plundered of any thing but her water. One of the piratical crew was recognized by the Priest in Fernandina, who caused him to be taken up and sent to Trinidad. The pirates declared that they would, if possible, capture the Parthian and murder all on board.—They were very numerous on the south side of the Island.

The New York Gazette of Monday says:—"Among the numerous arrivals down the Hudson yesterday, were the Canal boats Gleaner, from St. Albans, and Gen. Jackson, from Whitehall, on Lake Champlain. In a few days we may expect to see our Basins filled with boats from our northern canals, discharging the products of our northern and western states, and loading with our imported merchandise. Prosperity, unrivalled, must attend us."

FROM MATANZAS.

Captain Meads, of the schooner Eliza, arrived at Baltimore, on Wednesday morning, in 9 days from Matanzas, informs, that Com. Porter and family disembarked on the 1st inst. to reside at Matanzas. There had been no piracies heard of round Cuba the last four months—markets extremely dull for all descriptions of American produce; the place being literally overstocked.

ST. DOMINGO.

The French government is stated, in letters from Havre, of the 20th of March, to have decreed, as a first step towards the acknowledgment of the independence of St Domingo, that the products of that island should be admitted to France on payment of the usual foreign duties, with the exception of imports by the old settlers of St. Domingo, which are to be admitted at the old duties, in French or other vessels.

Accounts from Lisbon, state that the assassination of the Prime Minister of Portugal, (which circumstance has been before stated) was attributed to the king's second son; and that the whole country was in a state of commotion. The officers and troops had positively refused serving under Marshal Berresford, who had in consequence been deprived of his command. The people evince the most marked feelings of hostility towards the U. States, in consequence of the language adopted by the President in his Message to Congress.

The Bogota Gazette, of March 14th, gives us the address of Col. HAMILTON, the Chief Commission to the Government of COLUMBIA. In that address we find the following passage:

"It is said, sir, that France wishes to assist Spain in reconquering these countries. Let not the people of Colombia entertain the least apprehension of such an invasion, because, in Great Britain, they will find a constant and firm friend."

ARICARA INDIANS.

Accounts were received at Franklin, (Missouri) on the 24th of March, from officers of the army at Fort Atkinson, stating that "five or six men belonging to Mr. Frazeau's trading establishment, were lately killed near the Aricara village, while ascending the Missouri river. They were conveyed in a batteau, and were going up for the purpose of trading with the Mandans and Aricaras.—Within one day's voyage of the Aricara village, the patroon, apprehensive of danger, left his company, and proceeded by land. He promised to join them at the Mandans, whose town, one mile above the Aricaras, he entered under cover of the night. The day after his arrival, he received news that his men were all murdered, his cargo captured, and his boat sunk. The amount of goods taken, was, at cost, $1500. Mr. Tilton, a trader of the Mandans, sent one of his men to the river for water, who was also met and killed by an Aricara Indian."

The Missouri Intelligencer, which furnishes the above account, has some excellent remarks on the inhuman effects of hunting and trapping on the Indian lands, and driving the Indians farther towards the shores of the Pacific, from the means of subsistence, and beyond the hope of civilization.

MURDER OF INDIANS.

Some further particulars of the late massacre of Indians in Indiana, have reached us. The Indian who was fired at and supposed to have been wounded, has returned uninjured. It is stated that he appeared satisfied, that the supposed perpetrators have been arrested, and the people who had removed to the Falls from the settlement where the murder was committed, have returned to their dwellings, and tranquillity has, in a great measure been restored. The person who made his escape, and who is supposed to have been the ringleader of the murderers, is named Harper, and he is expected to have steered his course for Ohio or Kentucky. The number of Indians killed was nine, consisting of two men, four squaws, and three children; the number of persons engaged in killing them were seven, consisting of five men and two boys, namely,—John T. Bridge and his son John Bridge, Andrew Sawyer and his son Stephen Sawyer, James Hudson, Andrew Jones, and Thomas Harper; and that they are all in custody except Harper. A party, however, we learn has been sent after him to Oxford, Ohio, whither it is supposed he has fled. It is said, that Stephen Sawyer and Andrew Jones, have asserted their own innocence, and become State's evidence against the others.

THE GLOW WORM.

Mr. John Murray in a communication recently made to the Royal Society on the luminous matter of the glow worm, states some curious facts as the result of his own observations and experiments. He shows that this light is not connected with respiration or derived from Solar light; that it is not affected by cold nor by magnetism, nor by submersion in water.

Trials of submersion in water in various temperatures, and in oxygen are detailed. When a glow worm was immersed in carbonic acid gas, it died shining brilliantly; in hydrogen it continued to shine and did not seem to suffer. Mr. Murray infers that the luminousness is dependent not only of respiration, but of the solar rays.

The luminous matter, in a detached state, was also subjected to various experiments, from which it appears to be a gummy albuminous substance, mixed with muriate of soda, and sulphat of alumine and potash, and to be composed of spherules The light is considered permanent, its eclipses being caused by an opaque medium.

Power of Industry.—It was a beautiful expression of a Chinese sage, that, by time and industry, a mulberry leaf becomes a silk shawl. If the following statement be correct, it affords a still more striking proof of what human ingenuity can accomplish. In the manufacture of steel, an article may be raised from one half penny to 35,000 guineas! A pound of crude iron costs, one half penny; it is converted into steel, that steel is made into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the 10th of a grain; after deducting for waste, there are, in a pound weight, 7,000 grains. It, therefore, affords steel for 70,000 watch-springs, the value of which, at half a guinea each, is 35,000.—*Mech. Magazine.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED BY P. I. DECKER.

	Per. Ct. Dis.		Per. Ct. Dis.
U. S. Br. Banks	½	Montgomery Co.	0
N. Hampshire Banks	2	Chester C. W. C.	0
Vermont	3	Delaware Co. Ches.	0
MASSACHUSETTS.		Lancaster Bank	1
Boston Banks	1	Carlisle Bank	1
Worcester Bank	2½	York Bank	1½
Springfield Bank	2½	Chambersburg Bank	1½
Hampshire Bank	2½	Gettysburg Bank	1½
Phœnix, of Nantucket	2	Pittsburg Bank	1½
Salem Banks	2½	Greensburg Bank	5
Other Mass. Notes	2½	Brownsville	5
RHODE ISLAND.		Washington	50
Providence Banks	2	Mendville	50
Burrillville Bank	1½	Marietta	90
Freeman's Bank	1½	Juniata	40
Franklin Bank	1½	DELAWARE.	
Wash'ton. Westerly	2	Bank of Delaware	¼
Other R. I. Notes	2	Wilming'n & Brau.	¼
CONNECTICUT.		Farmers' Bk. & Br.	¼
Hartford Bank	1	Commercial Bank	¼
Phœnix, at Hartford	1	Branch at Milford	5
Eagle Bank, N. H.	1	Laurel Bank	25
New-Haven Bank	1	Smyrna Bank	¼
Middletown Bank	1	MARYLAND.	
Bridgeport Bank	1	Baltimore Banks	¼
Derby Bank	1	City Bank of Balt.	¼
Norwich Bank	1	Annapolis	1
New-London Bank	1	Havre de Grace	1
NEW-YORK.		Bk. of Westminster	1
City Banks of N. Y.	0	Elkton Bank	0
Jacob Barker's B'k	60	Hagerstown Bank	1
Wash'n. & Warren	75	Fredericktown Bank.	1
Albany Banks	1	Branch at Easton	1
Troy Bank	1	Bank of Caroline	10
Mohawk Bank	1	VIRGINIA.	
Lansingburg Bank	1	Richmond and Br.	¾
Newburg	1	Bank of the Valley	1
Do. Br. at Ithica	1	Branch at Romney	1
Catskill Bank	1	Do. at Leesburg	1
Middle Dist. Bank	1	Do. at Charlestown	1
Auburn Bank	1	N. W B'k. of Va. Wheeling.	5
Utica Bank	1	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Geneva Bank	1	Bks. at Washington	25
Bank of Col. Hudson.	1	Franklin Bank of Alexandria.	no sale.
Orange Co. Bank	1	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Ont. Bk. at Utica	1	St. Bk. at Raleigh and branches,	5
Platteburg	6	Cape Fear	5½
Canada Bank	5	Newbern	5½
Bank of Montreal	5	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
NEW-JERSEY.		State Banks	2
B. of N. Brunsw'k	1	GEORGIA.	
State Bank at N. B.	1	State Banks	5
Trenton Bank	1	KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE. OHIO.	60 30
Jersey Bank	0	Chillicothe	5
Salem Bank	0	Marietta	8
Cumberland Bank	0	Steubenville	8
Farmer's Bk. M. H.	0	Most others	no sale
State Banx, Camden	0	NEW-ORLEANS.	
Do. Elizabethtown	1	City Bank Notes	6½
Do. Morristown	1	Spanish Dollars	0
Do. Patterson	1	Doubloons	$13,40
PENNSYLVANIA.		American Gold	1½ p. ct. pr.
Philadelphia Banks	0		
Harrisburg	0		
Reading	1		
Farmers' Bk. Lan'r	1		
Northampton B'k	0		
Easton Bank	0		
Germantown B'k	0		

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 15, 1824.

THE THREE SISTERS.

There are now on a visit to this city, from the state of Massachusetts, three interesting women, of Liliputian stature, named Hannah, Rebecca and Abigail Batch. We have had the pleasure of an introduction to them, and felt much gratified with the affability and politeness they displayed in answering the several inquiries which were made to them. Their height is between 36 and 42 inches; their persons are well formed, and their features are regular and well proportioned. There is much in this exhibition which is calculated to excite a lively sensibility for the peculiar situation of these females. They have an excellent character, and are distinguished for morality and christian virtues; a laudable object discovers itself in the purpose of their journey. An aged mother is dependant on them for support; and they, helpless and almost forlorn, are compelled to throw themselves on the bounty and humanity of their fellow beings, in order to supply the necessities of their parent—Shall they ask in vain? No!—our opinion of the benign and charitable dispositions of the ladies, and the gallantry of the gentlemen, will not permit us to say so. We indulge the hope that they will have many visitors before they leave our city, and that their little hearts will yet be made to leap for joy.

The Tariff Bill, that has been so productive of long speeches, and which, as Dr. Franklin would say, has made Uncle Sam pay so dear for his whistle, it is more than probable, may yet receive the sanction of the Senate. The difference is only one or two votes; so that the hydra-headed measure will have passed this honourable body with but a trifling majority. The Auction Bill, we have learnt, will not be called up this session, as much of the time of both Houses will be occupied in the developement of the charges which Ninian Edwards, Esq. has made against the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Crawford. It is probable that a new channel will be given to the current of affairs at head quarters, from certain inferences drawn out of the secrets which have been made public.

A correspondent of the American Daily Advertiser, has given the following notice of one of the many beautiful scenes in the neighbourhood of the Lehigh. A jaunt to Mauch Chunk at this time, offers to a Citizen of Philadelphia, one of the most interesting trips that perhaps is to be found (for the same distance) in the United States.—The banks of the Lehigh are charmingly diversified with hill and dale and mountain scenery, whilst the River presents some of the most ingenious and substantial specimens of art.

The locks, formed and peculiarly fitted for that navigation, are an admirable combination of simplicity and strength, whilst the boats (which are almost constantly descending) are passing the locks, the gate crouches beneath the passing burthen, and instantly resume their inclined position.

On arriving at Mauch Chunk Hotel, you find an hospitable host, and excellent accommodations; from thence passing a smooth serpentine road along the southern exposure of the Coal Mountain, you arrive at the *mines*, which present to the eye perhaps the most imposing mass of Coal known to the Mineralogist. Well may the City be proud of the persevering efforts of this *successful* Company, and I know of no object of greater interest than a view of their improvements.

After a hearing before the Mayor on Tuesday, Thomas Cole & Dennis M'Carty were committed to prison for trial, being charged by John M'Henry, as state's evidence, with attempting to fire the State House. M'Henry was discharged upon bail. During the examination, there was a disclosure of a combination to assassinate the late Mayor, by intercepting him on the road leading to Gray's Ferry. The pistol designed to have been used was produced, and found to be charged with slugs. The Grand Jury now sitting, for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday last, found *True Bills* against these persons.

Type Founding.—An association has been entered into at Boston, for the purpose of establishing a type foundry in that city, which is expected to go into operation in a few weeks. The apparatus was procured in N. York and this city.

SMALL POX.—This dangerous and fatal disorder now rages in most of the Northern, Eastern, and Western States, and it has made its appearance in Cincinnati, and recently in North Carolina.

Brigadier Gen. THOMAS CADWALADER, was on Monday elected Major General of the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, in place of Gen. Worrell, resigned.

We learn, that Mr. James Webster, Bookseller, and publisher of the Medical Recorder, published in 1823, offers a premium for the best dissertation on the late epidemic, which, for several years, afflicted our country: and that it was lately adjudged to an able and learned dissertation, by an experienced practitioner of Virginia. As the Essay will be published in the next number of the Recorder, and it is important that it should be generally known, those Editors favourable to science, will, we hope, give this notice an insertion.

The solicitations of the Committees appointed to obtain pecuniary assistance for the relief of the New Castle sufferers, are, no doubt progressing, and probably will produce a sum creditable to the character of the City and adjoining Districts.—The time, however, which has elapsed since the organization of those Committees will justify the expectation of a speedy close to the business; the hope is therefore expressed, that all the benefit of aid promply afforded, may attend this work of benevolence.

The exhibition of the EGYPTIAN MUMMY will certainly close this evening. This notice is given for the information of those persons who are desirous of seeing this great curiosity, but who have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity.

The elegant ship LANDON CARVER, owned by Smith Richardson, Esq. intended for a Charleston Packet, is to be launched this afternoon, at 3 o'clock from the yard of J. Eyre, Kensington.

OFFICE HUNTING.

Mr. Clay, in a speech lately delivered by him on the tariff question, thus alludes to office hunters.

"All the existing employments of society—the learned professions—commerce—agriculture, are now overflowing. We stand in each other's way. Hence the want of employment. Hence the eager pursuit after public stations, which I have before glanced at. I have been again shocked, during this session, by instances of solicitation for places, before the vacancies existed. The pulse of incumbents, who happened to be taken ill, is not marked with more anxiety by the attending physicians, than by those who desire to succeed them, though with very opposite feelings. Our old friend, the faithful sentinel, who has stood so long at our door, and the gallantry of whose patriotism deserves to be noticed, because it was displayed when that virtue was most rare and most wanted, on a memorable occasion, in this unfortunate city, became indisposed some weeks ago. The first intelligence which I had of his dangerous illness, was by an application for his unvacated place. I hastened to assure myself of the extent of his danger, and was happy to find that the eagerness of succession outstripped the progress of disease."

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 8. Ships Caledonia, Donaldson, 130 days from Canton; Superior, Dicey, 119 days from Canton—Teas, Silks, &c.

10. Steam Boat Albemarle, 40 hours from Baltimore.

12. Ship William & Jane, Barling, 44 days from Liverpool—Merchandize.

13. Brig Forest Howard, 10 days from Havana—Sugar; Schrs. Gen Jackson, Thatcher, 18 days, City of St. Domingo, Mahogany, Coffee, &c.; Sutters, Jackson, 13 days from Nevis—Molasses and Sugar.

CLEARED.

May 8. Ships Florida, Wilson, Savannah; Wm. Penn, Hamilton, Liverpool; Georgian, Bancroft, South America; Brigs Borrell, Pastorious, Trinidad; Maria, Price, St. Jago.

10. Ship Woodrop Sims, Isaacs, Canton; Brig Emeline, Dowdy, St. Jago.

11. Brigs Juniata, Ames, Liverpool; Bevan, M'Knight, Kingston; America Bourne, Gibraltar.

12 Brigs Delight, Conyngham, Hamburg; Susan & Elizabeth, Gray, Kingston, Jam.

14. Brig Alabama, Kirk, Bordeaux.

Letter Bags at the Coffee House.

Packet ship Tuscarora,	Liverpool, May 20
Ship Tontine, Hays,	Rio and Buenos Ayres
Brig Cato, Dulany,	Alvarado, soon
Brig Wm. Gray, M'Keever,	Leghorn
Brig Triton, Jones,	Montevideo, few days
Brig America, Bourne,	Gibraltar, soon

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst. at Gaskin's Bluff, Saint Luke's Parish, South Carolina by the Rev. Joseph R. Walker, Rector of St. Helena Church, Beaufort the Rev. Mr. P. VAN PELT, Jr. of this city to Miss CATHARINE, second daughter of the late William Poole, Esq.

At Mount Holly, on the 13th inst. JEREMIAH H. SLOAN, Esq. of Camden, (N. J.) to Miss REBECCA B. BISPHAM, of the former place.

On Thursday morning, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Doctor JOHN W. PEACO, of the United States' Navy, to Miss GEORGIANNA A. SPROGELL, of this city.

On Saturday, the 1st inst. in Lebanon county, (Penn.) by Frederick Stoever, Mr. GEORGE HALL, to Mrs. HANNAH GOODMAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. D. Jones, Mr. JOSEPH KEYSER, of this city, to Miss SUSAN SHEARER, daughter of Jacob Shearer, Esq. of Moreland, Philadelphia county.

On the 20th of Feb. at Bethlehem, by the Rev. Charles T. Seidel, Mr. HANDEL M. MADDOCK, Merchant, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Andrew Mayer, both of Quakertown, and formerly of Philadelphia.

On the evening of the 8th inst. at Washington City, by the Rev. O. Brown, Mr. THOMAS L. WILSON, to Miss JULIANA M. BENDER, both formerly of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rooker, Mr. JOHN F. WARNER, of Rising Sun Village, to Miss ANN WEAVER, of Germantown.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Captain ROBERT A. RUBBEL, to Mrs. MARTHA DUTTIN, all of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, the 14th inst. after a short illness Mrs. MARGARET MARTIN, widow of Capt. Henry Martin.

On Thursday, the 13th instant, after a short illness, Mr. ARTHUR F. CORGEE, in the 24th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, the 13th instant, Mrs. SARAH M'MULLIN, in the 58th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, the 13th inst. Mrs. ANN TURNER, in the 34th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, MANUEL ANTONNO, segar maker.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, MARTIAL CALLIOU, printer, aged 26.

On the 13th inst. after a short illness, CORNELIA CUSIUS HARRISON, youngest daughter of John Harrison, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, 11th inst. the Rev. JOSEPH AYDELOTT, in the 97th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, in this city, Mr. CYRUS GRIFFEN, recently of Reading, and formerly of Massachusetts.

On Wednesday morning, the 12th inst. Mrs. DEBORAH CHANDLER, aged 38, wife of Mr. George Chandler.

On Friday, the 7th inst. Mr. ELIJAH BELL, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, Mr. THOMAS KELLY, jun aged 23.

On Sunday morning, the 9th inst. GEORGE W. DONNOHEW, son of Matthew M. Donnohew.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, aged 21 years, THOMAS DAVIS, son of Mr. George Davis.

On the 27th ult. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. MARY BALL, wife of Mr. Blackal William Ball, late of Philadelphia.

In Quincy, (Mass.) on the 28th ult. Miss CAROLINE MATILDA SMITH, aged 16. This young lady came to her death in the following manner: a few evenings before her death, while sitting at a window, a person unobserved touched her arm suddenly, and caused her to start. Her involuntary effort was so great as to cause the rupture of a blood vessel, which terminated her life. How much mischief has arisen from want of due consideration.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	43	35	78
In New-York,	46	33	79

The deaths in this city last week were 78; among which were, 14 by consumption, 6 typhus fever, and 8 small pox.

In New-York, there were 9 deaths by Small Pox! and 19 by consumption.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS!

81st *Regiment Infantry, May 15th*, 1824.

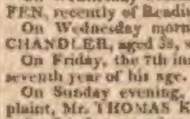
THE Regiment will assemble, in parade order, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the usual ground, south Eighth street.

The Courts of Appeal will sit on Monday, the 14th June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the sign of the Volunteer, Eighth, below Pine street. The following Officers compose the said Courts: 1st Battalion—Captains J. C. Hodges, J. Hoffecker, and Lieut. C. H. Smith. 2d Battalion. Lieut. Col. William P. Smith, Captains W. Benner, and William Anderson.

By order of Col. Joseph Strahan.

may 15—1t CHARLES H. SMITH, Adjutant.

THIEVES!—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.



Stolen from the Stable of the Subscriber on the night of the 12th instant, TWO HORSES—1 black Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, heavy curly mane and tail, a star in the forehead, carries well, and is galled with a cart saddle—1 dark brown Colt, 4 years old, 15 and a half hands high, lightish mane and switch tail, a natural trotter, and he may be known by a remarkable wart on the inside of the off flank; his shoulders are galled with the collar.

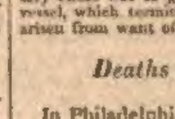
$50 dollars will be paid for the recovery of the horses, and $50 dollars on conviction of the thief or thieves.

SAMUEL S. SPACKMAN,

may 15—3t* Vine street, 5th door above Eleventh.

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 70 years of age, in the short time of 12 [illegible] On those who were older it was longer in effecting [illegible] ge, in proportion to age. Any person under forty [illegible] ars of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a [illegible] this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be [illegible] ged. The young hair always appears on the part [illegible] was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the [illegible] sons it be ever so old, by applying it occasion[illegible] ally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is [illegible] and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 58 & 2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alternative* ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Cancer*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraint of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th*, 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMEN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 10, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1823."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.

New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.

Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.

Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.

Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.

Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.

Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.

Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.

Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.

Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.

Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.

Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.

Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining none of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine *medicine* would have proved instantly effectual.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be same, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price 3 dollars 50 cents per bottle, or 33 dollars per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine

William Swain,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [14—tf

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24 inst. an indented apprentice to the Shoe-making trade, named JAMES ESTELL, aged 18 years; small of his age; looks forward when he walks; takes long steps; a great talker, and will lie; a complete suit of clothes, all new on his back. Five dollars will be paid on delivery of said Runaway, at No. 12 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

Also, runaway on the 11th day of December, 1823, an indented apprentice to the shoe-making trade, named ELIJAH THATCHER, aged 18 years; freckled face, good clothes, with new hat and shoes; also a large bundle. One dollar will be paid on delivery of said boy at the above place.

If said boys will come back, and behave as they are bound to do, their master will say nothing with respect to going away.

VINCENT SLEEPER,

may 16—4t No. 22 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 103, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at subscription prices, as above. Also, the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Night, Doddridge, and Barkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. may 15—tf

Short-hand, or Stenography.

THE *art* of Short-hand was known by most of the ancient and civilized nations. The Egyptians, who were early distinguished for their learning, were familiar with the delineation of words by Hieroglyphics, as were the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans. The Jews were particularly fond of abbreviating words by arbitrary characters. Plutarch tells us, in his life of Cato, that the celebrated speech of that patriot relative to the Catalian conspiracy was preserved in short-hand.

Various instances might be referred to in ancient history to prove it has been of the *greatest* importance, even when it was in the most *imperfect* state, and understood *only* by its inventors.

The subscriber proposes *teaching* a system which is *simple, amusing* and *easily* acquired by any person of common capacity, and by attending six lessons, (one hour each.)—Gentlemen wishing to improve themselves in this invaluable art, will please call soon, and enter their names, as the class will be limited to ten, which will commence as soon as it is complete.

TERMS.—Two dollars for the six lessons, which is to be paid in advance.

Private lessons will be given to either ladies or gentlemen at their dwellings, or at the subscriber's residence in any branch of English Education, on moderate terms.

T. T. ASPELL,

may 15—3t No. 42 North Fourth street.

LAND WARRANT LOST.

WAS lost on Monday last, in South street, between Second and Third streets, a PARCHMENT LAND WARRANT, in favour of Jonathan George. The warrant belongs to a poor woman, who would be grateful to the finder for returning it, and a liberal reward given, if required, on leaving it with

SAMUEL JONES,

may 15—3t* No. 393 South Front street.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The solution of the word Chesty, may be taken from Milton's l'Allegro. Thus:

While the ploughman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land;
And the milk-maid, singing blythe,
And the mower whets his '*Scythe*.'

Permit me now to offer the following

ENIGMA.

Three fourths a sister of that Queen
Who Carthage built, as Heathens say,
Who burn'd herself, in sad despair,
When Eneas had run away.

Both ends of her, goddes of war,
Who was the first that needles made—
Whom ladies now, and taylors thank,
As founder of the stitching trade.

The first three eighths the English name,
Of what the Moors wear round the head;
And what our pretty damsels choose
Around their snowy necks to spread.

Now place each letter in its station,
'Twill give a maiden's appellation.

A solution is requested.

BRANDYWINE BARD.

Newtown, Del. County, May 24th, 1824.

Solutions to the Conundrums of the 1st May.
1. Hay. 2. Silence. 4. The word WRONG.—5. An Egg. 6. Because it is the Capital of England. 7. It is between two i i's (two eyes.)

Receipt for a Fashionable Route.

Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can get, place them in a room with a slow fire, stir them well; have ready a piano forte, a harp, a handful of books, or prints, put them in from time to time; when the mixture begins to settle, sweeten with politeness, or wit, (if you have it,) if not, flattery will do as well, and is very cheap. When all have stewed together, for two or three hours, put in one or two turkeys, some tongues, sliced beef or ham, tarts, cakes, and sweetmeats, and some bottles of wine, the more you put in the better, and more substantial your rout will be.

N. B. Fill your room quite full, and let the scum run off of itself.

A Clincher.—In the coffee-room at the Bush tavern, Bristol, the conversation of the company touched on the subject respecting the real or imaginary existence of mermaids, when one of the party declared in favour of the affirmative: "Oh! real, beyond all doubt; I have seen seven or more at one time, the most beautiful creatures I ever beheld, with long green hair, and their young ones sucking at their breasts." The worthy and facetious host of the Bush replied: "Sir, Captain ——, of the ——, informed me, that, one Sunday morning, a merman had suddenly appeared to his men, dressed in gay attire, with his hair frizzled and powdered as white as a full grown cauliflower, and demanded to know if the Captain was on board. The Captain soon appeared on deck. The merman addressed him as follows: 'Sir, I shall feel particularly obliged by your giving orders for your anchor to be taken up; it lies against my street door, and prevents my family from going to church.'"

Mr. P—r, the Irish singer, was once heard to affirm, "that he had not been able to open his mouth that morning until he had swallowed three oranges."

Happy Pun.—A gentleman, who was *blessed* with a mouth of unusual dimensions, was once asked by a friend, if he had a lease of that mouth of his. "No," good humouredly rejoined the other, "I have it only from *year* to *year*."

A company of Brewers of the name of Hill, not putting hops enough in their beer, the parson told them that if they did not mend their fault, he would give them a hint from the pulpit. Accordingly seeing them together in the church, he gave out for his text, the words in the Scripture, "*Hop high, ye Hills.*"

COWARDICE.—Henry, Earl of Holsatia, surnamed Iron, by reason of his extraordinary strength and courage, being a favorite to Edward III. King of England, was hated by his courtiers, who, taking advantage of the King's absence, prevailed with the Queen to make trial whether he was nobly descended, by exposing him to a lion, alleging the lion would not hurt him if he was truly noble. For this purpose a lion was turned loose in the night, and Henry having a night-gown over his shirt, with his girdle and sword, in which posture he used to walk in the morning, in the base court of the castle, to take the air, met with the lion, roaring and frizzling his shaggy crest; but the Earl, being undaunted, said in a harsh and angry tone, "Stand you dog!" at which the lion crouched at his feet, and the Earl took him by the neck, and put him into his den, leaving his night-cap upon the lion's back, and so walked off unconcerned; and looking up to the windows where the courtiers were, said, "Now let the proudest of you all, that boast so much of your noble birth, go and fetch my night-cap and, take it for his pains;" but they shamefully pulled in their heads and made no reply.

A Scotch Compliment.—King James I. gave all manner of liberty and encouragement to buffoonery, and took great delight in it himself. Happening once to hear somewhat hard upon one of his Scotch courtiers, "By my saul," replied the peer, "he that made your majesty a *king*, spoilt the best *fool* in Christendom."

Judicial Pleasantry.—A lawyer, now deceased, a celebrated wag, was pleading before a Scotch Judge, with whom he was upon the most intimate terms. Happening to have a client, a *female*, defendant in an action, of the name of *Tickle*, he commenced his speech in the following humourous strain:—"Tickle, my client, the defendant, my Lord." The auditors, amused with the oddity of the speech, were almost driven into hysterics of laughter, by the Judge replying, "Tickle her yourself, Harry; you're as able to do it as I."

ANECDOTE.—The following anecdote is told of Gen. Washington.—It speaks the peculiar quality of his ambition:—

When the current coin of the United States was first established, the stamp was brought to President Washington, for his approbation: it contained his own likeness. He immediately ordered the die to be broken—a new device was substituted for the coin, which has been preserved ever since."

One of the copper coins having the head of Washington upon it, dated 1792, is now in this town, (Worcester.)

A gentleman in a stage coach, passing through the city of B——, and observing a handsome edifice, inquired of the driver what building it was? The driver replied, "it is the Unitarian Church." "Unitarian!" said the gentleman, "and what is that?" "I don't know," said John, "but I believe it is the *opposition line*."

Useful Learning.—Human intellect has its bounds, and no one man can take an accurate survey of the whole field of science. A choice then should be made of such objects of instruction, as are most likely to fit the pupil for the part which he will probably be called to act in life. Agesilaus being asked what children should learn, replied, "What may be of use to them when grown up to be men."

Farmer's Calendar.

MAY.—*Currant Wine* has been made in this country for about 50 cents per gallon, and sold in India for more than 2 dollars. The proportions used were about 2 quarts of currants, and 2½ pounds of sugar to a gallon.

Corn Planting.—If you can afford 20 loads of manure to an acre, spread it, and plough it in; if you can afford but ten, put it in holes under the hill. Let the hills be from three or four feet apart, according to the strength of the soil.—Take care to get good seed corn, and of a kind which is so early, that it will get ripe. It is safest not to steep it in any liquor, lest it should rot in the hill. But, says the New-England Farmer, if it has become late in the season, pour boiling water on it, let it steep *half a minute only*, and be speedily cooled; and it will come forward two or three days earlier. To prevent birds and other vermin from pulling it up, steep some corn in a decoction of poke, or tobacco, and scatter it over the ground, before the corn planted comes up: put a handful of ashes also on each hill. White threads stretched over the field will protect it from crows.

Do not neglect your garden.—It may be made far the most profitable part of your farm; and it will add greatly to the health and happiness of your family. Perhaps there is no crop so valuable that can be raised so easily as carrots. Let not your mowing lots be overrun with cattle—but cover them with a coat of manure. Give your cattle daily a few ears of corn. Remember the faithful ox; feed him and use him well.—Plant peas, cucumbers and squashes at various times in this month. Good beer is better than cider, or ardent spirits. If you have not malt and other materials, take 6 quarts of wheat bran, 4 ounces of hops, and 2 quarts of molasses, for half a barrel; and it will make an excellent family beer.

CHEAP MANURE.

ZARISA ELLIS, No. 125 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 10—3m*

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

NEW ROUTE.

Columbian Line for New-York.

Fare through only four dollars.

ONLY 24 miles land Carriage—leaves upper side of Market-street every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, via Bordentown and Washington, in connection with steam boat Pennsylvania, Captain Kellum, and steam boat Ætna, Captain Robinson, through in 11 hours. Breakfast and dine on board the boats.

The proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense in getting up this line. The coaches and horses are not excelled by any in the United States. They therefore hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN BOWMAN, *Jr. Agent.*

For seats apply at the old established Office, No. 15 Market Street. april 17—tf

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wiltbohn, Land Agents, No. 140 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wiltbohn, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 29, 1824.

References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Prosser, Abraham Stein, and Charles Fletcher, Esqrs. Philadelphia. feb 28—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 218, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a ,75
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,00 a 1,12
Do.	Morocco do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	do. Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do.	do.	Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do.	Leather	do.	1,12 a 1,37
Do.	Morocco thick soaled Shoes,		1,12 a 1,25
Do.	do.	do. with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	Leather	do. do.	87 a 1,25
Do.	do.	Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco		do.	62 a 75
Do.	Valencia	do.	75 a 87
Do.	Leather	do.	50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do.	Leather	do.	37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Rent, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

No. 63 UNION STREET, near Third.

MR. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform parents and Guardians, that they have limited their Young Ladies department to thirty pupils; five more can be received to complete the number. In it are taught, Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the Globes and Maps, Book-keeping, History, [illegible] and modern, &c. with every kind of useful and [illegible] needlework. Pupils have the use of Maps, Globes and Histories in the apartment without any extra charge. No charge for tuition during vacation.

Young Gentlemen's apartments.

MR. DAVID BUTTON will take charge of this apartment, on the 8th inst.—it is hoped Mr. [illegible] will give general satisfaction: he has been highly recommended for his abilities and moral character. may 1—3w*

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 140 Chesnut to No. 194 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARBER, Copper-plate Printer, No. 138 south Second street, Hat Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 104 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 41 North Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 91 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copper-plate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 23 South Fifth Street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 72 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS's low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS,—)

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BOYD, Ruth township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville, Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 2 pair of Horses in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—6

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 136 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS's SCHOOL, Rancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board & Tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Kimber & Sharpless, 93 Market.

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—3

JOHN MCLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN BRAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—6*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KINGERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No 178 Vine above 8th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 108 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 17 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 43 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12†

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fi ligree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 310 North Third st. above RACE. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes,

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Leitner & Patterson) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 129 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 214 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern, manufactures HATS of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 119 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 30 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 214 Market street, above 7th where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heartfelt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ; that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of untongueing the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and penniless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sun-rise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 23—3m

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

TAILOR, No. 50 1-2 UNION STREET, between Second and Third street; where Tailoring in all its branches shall be handsomely executed, both with neatness and fashion, on reasonable terms, for Cash or Trade.

N. B. An apprentice wanted, apply as above. ap 24—tf

JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNEY,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 89 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

GROUND PLASTER PARIS,

SALT, GRAIN, FLAXSEED, STAVES, &c.

For Sale at Christian Street Wharf,

PLASTER PARIS, Ground and in the Stone,
COARSE SALT, just landed from the Brig Delaware, particularly calculated for Stock Timber, Corn, Oats, and Ground Horse Feed of all kinds,
FLAXSEED, ground for Doggers,
STAVES, of every description,
R. O. HHD SHOOKS, Philadelphia made,
HAVANA SEGARS, a few quarter boxes, very superior
WINE, a few dozen, choice old bottled madeira.

ap 24—4w By CHAS. WHARTON, jun.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 27th of May. Eleventh Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	do	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084 Prizes.				$31920
4896 Blanks.				

7980 Tickets at $5. $31920

Tickets and Shares for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street. Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank. may 1—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 27th of May. Eleventh Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	do	870	is	4350
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108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084 Prizes.				$31920
4896 Blanks.				

7980 Tickets at $5. $31920

Tickets and Shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

may 1—2t

FISHING TIME

IS arrived, and the finny tribe is now the lawful spoil of man. The labours of the spade, the loom and the shuttle—the toils of the merchant and the perils of the seaman—and all the immediate links of busy occupation, are exerted to obtain the *sine qua non* of happiness—money. But, alas! with what difficulties are they beset!—what disappointments—what disasters crowd upon them! Crops fail, or sudden—the profits of manufactures are swallowed up in the delay of dull demand—cargoes perish—and seamen escape the grasp of Davy Jones with scarce a tatter to their backs; and thus is the labour of years rewarded. But the happy fisherman, who makes a prudent choice, is exempted from this misery—he is safe—he is prosperous. The season is at hand. Then let the desponding seek ease and competence in the waters of fortune. Those most richly fraught flow in the Union Canal. There the golden progeny sport in airy gambols, and seem to cry, "Come take me." There they ride, in all the varieties of size and value—from the splendid dolphin to the playful minnow.—The catalogue is tastefully called the

SCHEME OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

In which is included:

1 in value	$3000	is	$3000
5	870		4350
108	50		5400
108	30		3240
108	20		2160
2754	5		13770
3900			$31,920

But to secure success, bills must be thrown to them of a peculiar composition, and the choice of which may require the *skill of a connoisseur.* To be on the safe side apply at

P. J. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

Who has on hand a choice selection of bills, "pick'd and chosen every one," any of which may be obtained for FIVE DOLLARS, either whole, or divided into halves, quarters or eighths, at the same rate. may 1—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 95 north Third street, A Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL C. WHITE, Professor of Elocution, march 27—tf

TO LET, a small three story Brick

HOUSE, situated in Mary street, Southwark. Enquire at No. 22 Dock street. march 6—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

THE THREE SISTERS,

A very interesting NATURAL CURIOSITY,

To be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M. at

No. 140 Chesnut st. opposite the Theatre.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

It sometimes happens, in the variety of Nature's Works, that, without any deformity or disease, there is a remarkable diminution of the human form. This inferiority of stature is perhaps exemplified in no instance more strikingly than in the case of THREE WOMEN, HANNAH, REBECCA, and ABIGAIL HATCH. They are sisters, daughters of the same father and mother, (who were of the ordinary size,) and were born at Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The mother bare nine Children, 5 of whom were of the usual growth and magnitude, and four of this very small and delicate frame. Of these latter, one died about a year ago, and the present are the survivors; their ages are between 28 and 40 years—and their height between 30 and 42 inches.

They are well figured and proportioned, converse agreeably and sensibly; sing very pleasingly, and possess the manners, small as they are, of adult and educated women. They are exemplary for their piety and Christian devotion.

Such a family of females is worthy of attention by all the rational and curious part of society. Ladies, in particular, may be expected, to view these interesting individuals of their own sex. april 24—tf

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters, Refreshments, and Liquors, of the first quality.

N.B. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. ap 24—tf

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

SCYTHES.

WARRANTED Real PASSMORE'S and HARRIS'S Cast Steel SCYTHES, for Sale at

No. 29 Market Street,

may 8—tf Philadelphia.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber having made large additions to his former stock, offers for sale an extensive and general assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

At such reduced Prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction, among which are the following:

Table, Dessert and Carving Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, Sportsman's, and two blade Knives; Pruning, Cast Steel, Butcher and Shoe Knives; Refined Steel Razors, Scissors, and Shears; Britannia, Iron Tin'd Table and Tea Spoons; Chest, Cupboard, Pad, Trunk and Till Locks. Knob, Mortice and Closet Locks; Barbury, and Fine Plate Stock Locks; Wrought and Pressed Table and Cast Butt Hinges; Composite Knobs, Handles and Cloak Pins; Suspender, Gilt and Metal Coat and Vest Buttons; Knob, Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches; Brass and Iron Candlesticks and Snuffers, assorted; Escutcheons, Drawing Knives, and Screw Augers, Wood and Bed screws, Spike and Nail Gimblets; Brazier and Sheffield Chissels, Gouges and Files; Patent Cocks, at Manufacturer's prices; Mill, Cross Cut, Hand, Pannel and Sash Saws; Marshall's Genuine (L) English Blister, Crowley, Millington & C. S. and American Rostered Steel; Anvils, Vices, Dair & Co's. Seal Irons; Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans and Tracy Chains; Turkey and American Oil Stones; Shoe-makers' Harnessers, Pincers and Awl Blades; Steel Rat Traps, Iron and Brass Wire; Guns, Rifles, Gun Locks and Flints; Patent Columbian Horses; Steel Blade and Iron Squares; Brickmakers' and Plasterers' Trowels; Axes, Hatchets and Hoes; Copper and Iron Tea Kettles; Shovels and Tongs; Patent and Common Curry Combs; Box and Patent Coffee Mills.

Also, a complete assortment of Cut and Wrought NAILS, TACKS and SPRIGS.

Also, 16 tons Grind Stones, 4 cases Patent Glass Inkstands, and an assortment of Best PLANES.

N. B. Nails from 4d. to 20d. inclusive, reduced to 8 1-2 cents per pound, and no charge for kegs.

Persons desirous of purchasing are respectfully invited to call on

WILLIAM DUNCAN,

may 8—tf No. 41 Market street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in those all consumptions have lately been said to many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pains in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even Consumption but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JEFFERIS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURSE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH & PEARSALL, T. W. DYOTT, EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 259 Market st. JOSEPH STOUT, corner of Coates and Second st. PETER WILLIAMSON, corner Almond and Second streets, and THOMAS CAZE, No. 224 Market street. May 8—ly

A CERTAIN EAST INDIA CURE FOR THE

Rheumatism, King's Evil, &c.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Rev. James English, dated at Bengal, to Dr. F. Bedwell, London.

Dear Sir—Agreeable to your request I have with difficulty procured, and now send you by the ship Jessie, Capt. Robertson, a few pounds of the Pelludrin, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, as a certain cure for the Rheumatism. Was I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable Medicine, it would require more paper than I am able to purchase, and more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed, the effects of this Medicine is so immediate, that in Rheumatism you would suppose it acted as a charm in giving relief and removing the painful disease. In the King's Evil, it has been used with great success, and where No cure has been given or used to excess, the Medicine has proved a perfect cure. The great difficulty, however, of procuring the Extract, will, for many years to come, prevent its general circulation, it being obtained from a shrub growing on the mountains of Tibet, in the Burman Empire of India, and held so sacred by the natives, that to part with it is like parting with their existence."

Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, wishing that the Poor should benefit by it as well as the Rich, he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, with directions round the box, signed in his own hand writing—And in order to shew its great importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection the following, out of the number of cures made by this Medicine since its introduction into this country.

Letter to Dr. Bedwell, dated Jan. 7, 1823.

DEAR DOCTOR—I have been violently seized with a Rheumatic complaint for many years; even my fingers were so contracted that I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family; I have only used one box of the India Extract, and I am perfectly restored.

Your's truly, E. RALSTON

SIR—I beg leave to inform you that I have been for several months affected with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night; nothing that was applied gave any relief until a neighbour of mine informed me of the Philadelphia Extract, which performed many surprising cures. I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes I am perfectly cured, and am as well as ever I was in my life.

Your obedient servant, JAMES WELCH.

Willow Grove, April 19, 1822.

Letter from Tobias Jennings, Steward of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, February 1, 1823.

DEAR SIR—I think it my duty to inform you, that, after trying every thing that could be pointed out by the most respectable Physicians and Surgeons for the relief of my son, who you know has for many years been labouring under severe Rheumatism, I was induced to try the Philadelphia, with a glimmering hope that it might give him some relief from the excessive pain he endured, which rendered him a mere member of society, and a burthen to himself. To my utter astonishment the relief was instantaneous, and by persevering in the use of the Extract, the joints have returned to their proper places, and he is in perfect health. Upwards of sixty respectable persons have called to see my son, as all who knew him thought it impossible that he could recover.

To Dr. F. Bedwell.

Sold by appointment of the Agent of the Proprietor, at Mr. John Mortimer's Book Store, No. 78 South Second street, near the Pennsylvania Bank, Philadelphia.

Price 1 dollar 50 cents per box. april 24—tf

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Iron and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied